

heard of, to pick their schools, teachers, studies, associates, friends and playmates. Now are we going to continue to spend and live in luxury at their expense, or have we already sold them into slavery? Remember this is our children's future we are molding and their money we are spending, not ours.

GEORGE BLACKMON.

The Israel Victory and Arab-Russian Doubletalk

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 30, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, in statements so egregious that they could not be taken seriously, the heads of two sovereign states, bent on the extermination of democracy in the Middle East, accused Israel of Nazi methods.

They were joined by the Premier of the Soviet Union, who undoubtedly knew better, but preferred to spout invective propaganda.

So that the record might be clear, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues a careful analysis of the facts in the bulletin of the Antidefamation League of B'nai B'rith of September 1967. In an article by Sid Goldberg, entitled "The Grand Mufti and His Friends," the history of collaboration between Arab leaders and Nazis is detailed.

The article follows:

THE GRAND MUFTI AND HIS FRIENDS
(By Sid Goldberg)

(NOTE.—Mr. Goldberg is editor of the North American Newspaper Alliance, a major newspaper syndicate.)

On June 20 President Nureddin El-Atassi of Syria told the United Nations General Assembly that "The Arab people is indeed being subjected today to an operation of extermination surpassing in dimensions what the Nazis did."

The day before, Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union told the same group that Israel's behavior "brings to mind the heinous crimes perpetrated by the Fascists during World War II."

Radio Cairo compared Israeli administrators in Gaza to "Nazi Gauleiters." Other Arab and Soviet propaganda mills referred to the "Hitlerite death merchants" of Israel, to "Moshe Dayan's storm troopers," and to what they charged were "Zionist plans for genocide."

The irony, of course, is that thousands of Israelis are the sole survivors of families that vanished in the Nazi furnaces. But doubly ironic is the fact that the Soviet and Arab accusers of Israel stand guilty of their own charges.

It was Soviet Russia that signed a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany in 1939, a pact which was ultimately broken by Germany, not Russia. Some of the other communist countries which accused Israel of "walking the Hitlerite path" also know that route very well. Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania and Slovakia not only were allies of Nazi Germany in World War II but had native Nazi movements that vied in viciousness with the German.

What is less known is the record of the Arabs in World War II. President El-Atassi told the General Assembly, "the Arabs fought in both world wars and contributed to the liberation of Europe from Nazism and to the realization of allied victory."

The fact is that Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon did not declare war on Germany until February, 1945, when the war was little more than a mopping-up operation by the allies. The Arab declarations of war were made in late February because attendance at the forth-coming San Francisco conference, setting up the United Nations, required a declaration of war on Germany no later than March 1.

The only Arab state that played any military role in the war was Transjordan, which declared war on Germany as early as 1939. Transjordan was totally dependent on British grants for its existence, and its army, the Arab Legion, was in effect a part of the British Army, under British officers.

Iraq declared war on Germany in 1943 after it was clear the Nazis were losing. Before that, pro-Nazi sentiment was powerful in Baghdad, and a Nazi puppet government was installed there in 1941 under Rashid Ali, who went so far as to declare war on Britain. Rashid Ali received congratulations from Arab leaders in Egypt (including King Farouk), Lebanon, and Syria. The latter permitted German bombers and transports to land on its fields while the Nazi regime lasted in Baghdad.

The whole temper of the Arab world before and during World War II was neutralist at best, pro-Nazi at worst. When Italian troops in August, 1940 invaded Egyptian territory, Egypt did not consider this a cause for war. The fighting was left to the British. Even General Erwin Rommel's invasion of Egypt, in May, 1941, couldn't nudge the Egyptians into a declaration of war. And so strong was the pro-Nazi sentiment in Egypt that when Premier Ahmed Maher did declare war—on February 24, 1945—he was assassinated while reading the Royal Decree.

Arab fighting during World War II was on the side of the Nazis. Several thousand Arab volunteers were mobilized into Nazi units by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Hitler's man in the Middle East. The Mufti (Haj Amin El-Husseini), who operated out of Berlin from 1941 to 1945, organized his pro-Nazi Arabs into sabotage squads, espionage cells and a fighting unit called the Arab Legion.

The Mufti also helped organize the Moslems of Bosnia and other Balkan areas into special SS units called "The Black Legions." He praised them as the "cream of Islam" and they were dispatched to the Eastern front in the Caucasus to stir Soviet Moslems into an anti-Communist crusade. Some 3,000 of these Mufti troops were held prisoners of war as late as 1946 in Camp Opelika, Alabama.

The Grand Mufti was among the most popular Arab leaders before, during and after the war. So effective was his hate-sputtering oratory that few if any Arab leaders dared oppose him. As spiritual and political leader of the Palestine Arabs he had learned to hate Jews in the '20's and '30's as their numbers increased in the land of Zion.

Now 71 and last reported—in March of this year—to be in Old Jerusalem, the Mufti had been Hitler's chief advisor on Arab affairs and the friend and confidante of Adolf Eichmann.

Gideon Hausner, chief prosecutor at the Eichmann trial in Israel, established that "the Mufti asked Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler to provide him, after the war, when he planned to enter Jerusalem at the head of the axis troops, with a 'special adviser' from Eichmann's department to help him solve the Jewish question in the same way as it had been done in the axis countries. Eichmann offered the job to his assistant, Dieter Wisliceny."

The Grand Mufti spread his anti-Jewish venom throughout the war over radio Berlin. He praised the Germans for "knowing how to get rid of Jews." He urged his Arab listeners to "kill the Jews wherever you find them." He gave the number of Jews "still to be dealt with" (in 1944) as 11 million, representing

the Jewish populations of America, Russia and other countries beyond Hitler's reach.

All this would signify no more than the ravings of one madman—except that the Mufti was returned to his role after the war as leader of the Palestine question. He directed policy from a lavish and fortified home in Cairo and, as one of the Arab delegates to the United Nations in 1947 said, "the Mufti is the irrefutable leader of the Holy Land Arabs."

To this day none of the Arab leaders has repudiated the Grand Mufti, or his pro-Nazi assistants who worked with him in Berlin during the war.

Nor is this tolerance of a Nazi in their midst surprising. Egypt, the chief victim of the "Hitlerite" Israelis, has given sanctuary to hundreds of former Nazis, among them up to 100 of Hitler's rocket and missile experts.

Also in Egypt, according to the latest information from the Anti-Defamation League, are the following:

Colonel Naam Al-Nashar, formerly Leopold Gleim, who was head of German security in Poland. He arrived in Egypt in 1955 and organized the Egyptian security service along Nazi lines.

Lt. Col. Ben Sala, formerly Bernard Bender, a storm trooper still on the Polish list of war criminals. He is head of the Jewish Department of the Egyptian security service.

Hassan Soliman, formerly Heinrich Sellmann, wanted by West Germany for crimes committed while he was Gestapo chief in Ulm. He now holds a senior position in the Secret Police in Cairo.

Col. Ahim Fahumli, formerly Dr. Heinrich Willermann, wanted by West Germany for sterilization experiments he conducted in several Nazi concentration camps. He now runs the Egyptian political prison at Samara, near Alexandria.

Louis Al-Haj, formerly Louis Heiden, director of a Nazi press agency in Berlin. He is now an adviser to President Nasser and it was he who prepared a pocket-sized Arabic translation of *Mein Kampf* for Egyptian officers.

Ibrahim Mustafa, formerly Joachim Daemling, wanted by West Germany for crimes committed in Dusseldorf while a storm trooper there. He is an adviser to the Cairo police on concentration camps.

Ali Mohammed, formerly George Brunner, one of Eichmann's assistants, in charge of deportation of Jews from Greece. He now works in the Egyptian propaganda industry.

The list goes on and on. The Arabs, by raising a "Nazi issue," convict only themselves.

In World War II, 1,300,000 Jews were in uniform in the Allied Armies. In Palestine, 85,800 Jewish men and 50,400 Jewish women volunteered for war service; 27,028 Palestine Jews served with the British forces in various Middle East, North African and European fronts, many in the most hazardous missions.

What made a mockery of the United Nations "debate" was that the Communists and Arabs well know their respective roles in World War II. Their statements in the General Assembly would have made Joseph Goebbels proud. Dr. Goebbels, incidentally was royally welcomed in Cairo on the eve of the war.

Paul Bedford: 1875-1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 30, 1967

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month one of the most distinguished men

August 30, 1967

in my congressional district passed away at the age of 92, the Honorable Paul Bedford.

The Wilkes-Barre Times Leader Evening News in its edition of August 17, 1967, said editorially:

Essentially, his was a life of service. Aside from his profession, as well as education, banking and business interests, he served his community and country in many capacities when a man of his vast private interests might have begged off. But that would not have been Paul Bedford, the dedicated public official in peace and war. He loved the America of his forebears and demonstrated it on so many occasions when he shared his time and talents as duty called.

Having known well Paul Bedford for the many years that I did, I heartily concur in these sentiments.

Those who are and have been associated with Princeton University, his alma mater, will remember him kindly for the enormous contributions he made during his lifetime to that distinguished university.

And all of us in Wilkes-Barre and vicinity will remember him with equal affection for his contributions to a better life for all of the citizens in that area.

As part of my remarks today, Mr. Speaker, I include a news article of August 16, 1967, as well as an editorial of August 17 on the death of Attorney Bedford which appeared in the Wilkes-Barre Times Leader Evening News.

The aforementioned articles follow:

ATTORNEY PAUL BEDFORD, 92, IS CLAIMED BY DEATH

Attorney Paul Bedford, 92, of 96 West South Street, Wilkes-Barre, died this afternoon at 1 in Mercy Hospital where he was admitted June 30 as a medical patient. He had been ill since June 15, when he was stricken while attending the 70th anniversary reunion of his class at Princeton University. He was a patient at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, prior to being transferred to Mercy Hospital.

Attorney Bedford was widely known as a corporation lawyer, banker and benefactor. He was chief counsel for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, succeeding his father, George Bedford, who filled that position from 1883 until his retirement in 1913, and the Vulcan Iron Works, Wilkes-Barre.

He recently retired as chief counsel and board member of the D & H and also ended a long tenure as chief counsel of the Miners National Bank of Wilkes-Barre where he was senior member of the board.

Among his many gifts to the community, church, and colleges, are the athletic field for intramural sports and a new building for the music department at Princeton. He also assisted his wife, the late Gertrude Vaughn Bedford, in the operation of the Wheel Chair Club, Inc., now a world wide organization in charge of the Kiwanis Club of Wilkes-Barre.

LAW DEGREE IN 1899

Born June 24, 1875 in Wilkes-Barre, he was educated at the Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, and was graduated from Princeton in 1897. He received his law degree in 1899 at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar July 14, 1900 and immediately began his law practice with his father in the Miners National Bank building, Wilkes-Barre.

The law firm of Bedford, Jones, McGuigan and Waller was one of the most famous corporation law firms of the day. Attorney Bedford was senior member of the firm now known as Bedford, Waller, Griffith, Darling, and Mitchell. He became assistant district attorney of Luzerne County in 1913 and in 1921 was elected President of the Board of Assess-

ment for Revision of Taxes in Luzerne County.

During World War I he was assistant solicitor of the United States Railroad Administration, a Four-Minute Man in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns and a member of the Legal Advisory Board.

Atty. Bedford was honored as a life trustee of the Mercy Hospital, First Presbyterian Church, Osterhout Library, all of Wilkes-Barre and served as president of the Home for the Friendless Children and a board member of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind.

He became a member of the board of trustees of Princeton University in 1930 and served on the athletic council and motivated the program for the establishment of a music appreciation course at the institution of higher learning.

On the occasion of his 80th birthday, Friends of Music at Princeton University honored him with a concert on the campus.

DONATED ATHLETIC FIELD

He donated the athletic field bearing his name for use in intramural sports by Princeton students "To give every student who is unable to play on varsity teams a chance for healthful recreation." He also was chairman of the music committee of the board of trustees.

He held the distinction of having served as chairman of the Commencement Committee at Princeton University for more than a decade and served on the Graduate Council since 1921. He was a former president and secretary-treasurer of the Princeton Alumni Association and a member of the Nassau and Elm Clubs and the Princeton clubs of Philadelphia and Northeastern Pennsylvania.

He was also affiliated with the Bankers Club of New York City, the Westmoreland Club, Wilkes-Barre; Scranton Club, Scranton; Zeta Psi Fraternity; American Bar Association, Pennsylvania Bar Association and the Law and Library Association of Luzerne County.

He often times described himself as "a native-born Democrat" and served as a member of the Democratic State Committee and the finance committee of the National Democratic organization. In his later years, he preferred to give his support "to men and issues, not parties and platforms," and became an independent.

Upon the death of Mayor Daniel Hart of Wilkes-Barre, Atty. Bedford was assured the appointment to complete the unexpired term of the city's famed playwright mayor but declined the offer. He has previously directed the Community "War" Chest at a time described "as one of the most difficult periods in the history of the organization" and was credited with restoring it to a stable unit. The organization was a combination of the Community Welfare Federation and the National Ward Fund which he consolidated in the 1943 campaign.

A member of an outstanding family residing in the Wyoming Valley and Luzerne County regions for more than a century and a half, Atty. Bedford was recognized as one of the leading lawyers and financiers of his generation. He was a descendant of Jacob Bedford. * * *

DISTINGUISHED NATIVE SON, PAUL BEDFORD:
1875-1967

Although Paul Bedford's life had run its full course at 92, it will be particularly difficult for his native Wilkes-Barre and his beloved alma mater, Princeton University, to bid farewell to so distinguished a native son in the one instance and to so loyal an alumnus in the other.

In New York and Philadelphia, in towns big and small, in the legal profession where he was a towering figure for 67 years, in banking and railroad circles, he will be missed, for he was nationally known.

Above all, his vacant chair will revive mem-

ories for associates and other intimates who knew him as the genial host or guest, as the occasion might be, in his leisure moments when he was such a delightful companion.

He was indeed a complete life and extended into so many fields it is difficult to cover them adequately.

A man, whose roots were deep in the soil of colonial America, in his person the glorious past of the country was linked with its promising future. For 70 of his adult years, he made a substantial contribution to its betterment.

Essentially, his was a life of service. Aside from his profession, as well as education, banking and business interests, he served his community and country in many capacities when a man of his vast private interests might have begged off. But that would not have been Paul Bedford, the dedicated public official in peace and war. He loved the America of his forebears and demonstrated it on so many occasions when he shared his time and talents as duty called.

Although he was a "native-born Democrat" by his own words and served his party in the Commonwealth and nationally, he was an independent in politics, more or less, in his later years, always putting the public welfare before personal considerations and party.

His benefactions to his home town and to Princeton were so extensive that he easily qualified for the accolade of philanthropist. The public, through the Community Welfare Federation, predecessor of the United Fund, was deeply indebted to him for leadership when it came upon difficult days. He also shared his wife's interests in the internationally known Wheelchair Club she founded and played a leading role in it behind the scenes.

There is far more to be told about Paul Bedford, as the files of this newspaper and the official records will testify. At Princeton, for example, he held a dozen offices, and his activities could fill a book in themselves.

So long as there is a Wilkes-Barre, a Princeton University or even a world, the names of Paul and Gertrude Vaughn Bedford will be remembered with respect and gratitude. Even though death has come inevitably to both, they will live on in their good works and achievements, as well as in the hearts of uncounted thousands.

Election Observers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 30, 1967

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, recently there has been an outbreak of charges and rash statements by individuals decrying the forthcoming elections in Vietnam. While these purveyors of vague allegations have no basis of expertise other than their own self-proclaimed infallibility in all fields of national policy, they do receive an unusual coverage in the media.

In order to remove this confusion and to insure a valid evaluation of the fairness and effectiveness of the election process in South Vietnam, President Johnson has dispatched a bipartisan committee to observe and to make their report to the American people. This delegation of outstanding Americans from all walks of life will contribute substantially to setting the record clear as to the true facts of this important election.

cent place for American investment, and I have said so far and wide in the United States. The Australian Government's encouragement of American investment has produced splendid results for both Australians and Americans. Your Government gives us a fair go, and I don't think any young Australian in this room will ever regret it.

A NEW HERO FROM VIETNAM

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, several weeks ago the San Antonio Sunday Light published a front page article about a new breed of hero newly returned from Vietnam.

The hero is Nemo, a German Shepherd whose fighting ability saved the life of his handler.

I ask that Ron White's article on Nemo be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEMO'S A HERO—VIET VETERAN SAYS ACTION WAS "RUFF!"

(By Ron White)

The returning Vietnam hero climbed down the ramp of the C124 Globemaster that touched down on Kelly Air Force Base's runway Saturday.

How was it in Vietnam, the battle-scarred veteran was asked.

"Ruff," he growled.

For Nemo, a German Shepherd credited with saving his handler's life while the dog was suffering from a serious head wound, Vietnam had indeed been rough.

But his fighting days are now over, and he has come home.

CANINE HERO

Waiting to honor Nemo as the first canine hero of Vietnam were Capt. Robert M. Sullivan, officer in charge of sentry dog training at Lackland AFB, several Air Force veterinarians and other officers.

A sleek 4-year-old when he first arrived in Vietnam January, 1966, Nemo Saturday wore the scars that proved he had done his share of the fighting during his year in Southeast Asia.

His right eye is missing and a scar runs from under his right eye to his mouth.

The scars are a result of a wound Nemo suffered when he and his handler, Airman 1.C. Robert A. Throneburg, were dispatched in December, 1966, to ferret out Viet Cong infiltrators hiding inside the boundaries of Tan Son Nhut Air Base near Saigon.

FIND VIET CONG

In the early morning darkness, Nemo led Throneburg to four Viet Cong hiding in a cemetery about a quarter of a mile from the runways.

"Watch him," Throneburg commanded Nemo.

Then the order: "Get him."

Nemo and Throneburg lunged into the enemy soldiers' hiding place and, before a bullet felled Nemo, the airman and his dog, had killed two of the infiltrators.

Other security guards then finished off the other two Viet Cong.

SAVED LIFE

Nemo was credited with saving the life of Throneburg, now recuperating from his wound, and with helping to halt the infiltration.

The sentry dog was treated by the base veterinarian at Tan Son Nhut. The veterinarian performed skin grafts on his face and a tracheotomy to help him breathe, and had to remove the dog's eye.

Saturday, however, Nemo pranced friskily as his new handler, Airman 2.C. Melvin W. Bryant, led him from the plane to where veterinarians were waiting to give him the

last of several examinations Nemo has received at every landing on his trip from Vietnam.

Having served his time in hell, Nemo is now back at Lackland, where he first received sentry dog training, to "retire with honor."

PERMANENT KENNEL

Retirement for an honored sentry dog means a permanent kennel, immaculate and newly painted, near the veterinary facility. Over the kennel will hang a sign with Nemo's name, serial number and details of his exploits.

Sullivan believes that by staying at Lackland, Nemo will continue to help other sentry dogs and their handlers.

"I think our seeing him around here—feeling the tradition he represents—will impress these students more than anything else we can tell them," Sullivan said.

"I have to keep from getting involved with the individual dogs in this program, but I can't help feeling a little emotional about this dog. He shows how really valuable a dog is to his handler in staying alive."

NASSER

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, the Egyptian dictator, Nasser, conceives himself as leader of the Arab world, a 20th century Saladin. Yet, in the recent war, the Israelis wrapped him up in 4 days.

This petty tyrant ordered the use of poison gas against other Arabs in the civil war in Yemen, in which Egypt has been involved for more than 4 years. The International Red Cross recently reported that hundreds of Arab civilians in Yemen were killed by poison gas bombs dropped from Egyptian airplanes. Our State Department condemned this inhumane action as contrary to international law and simple human decency.

Mr. President, Nasser's unbridled ambition has brought his country to the brink of bankruptcy and the world to the brink of total war. This sandlot Hitler has used poison gas, something that even Hitler never did. Even more ironic, he has been using this horrible weapon against his own people. This hypocrite sheds crocodile tears over Arab refugees, whom he will not lift a finger to help, and at the same time unleashes deadly gases on Yemeni villagers.

U.S. RECORD OF LEADERSHIP IN HUMAN RIGHTS HAS BEEN SULLED BY SENATE INACTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the birth of the United States was announced by a profound human rights document—the Declaration of Independence.

It was effective U.S. leadership at the 1945 San Francisco Conference which led directly to the inclusion in the U.N. Charter of a strong endorsement of international promotion of human rights.

The U.S. delegation pushed hard for the human rights section in the United Nations Charter, because our delegates wisely recognized that unchecked domestic oppression too frequently grows into unprovoked foreign aggression, as demonstrated by the Axis Powers.

Our U.S. delegates were also vitally aware that the denial of human rights and human dignity creates a prime

source of potential conflict and a threat to international peace.

Twenty-two years ago, the United States led in the worldwide struggle for human rights. But today, the United States stands alone with the Union of South Africa among charter members of the United Nations which have failed to ratify a single human rights convention.

I believe that Americans overwhelmingly support international standards of human dignity. We rightly cherish our own freedoms as Americans, but we agree with the ageless wisdom of the Great Emancipator when he said:

As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master.

Americans want for other people those freedoms which have made America both the envy and the example of so many nations.

But cynical voices are raised in objection to these conventions. They ask: What can they accomplish and why do we need them when our own laws already guarantee these rights?

Mr. President, my answer to these critics is this: The United States has as its stated foreign policy objective: the promotion of peace and freedom. Human rights and peace are intimately related and historically interdependent. Where human rights are secure, peace is attendant. When the human rights of any people are threatened, peace itself is in jeopardy.

Perhaps the human rights conventions do not have a binding enforcement power behind them. Violators will not be sentenced to any international prison. But these conventions go a long way toward establishing a universal consensus on human rights and human dignity. And in so doing they carry with them the considerable influence of moral persuasion.

Maybe that sounds somewhat idealistic and optimistic to some but I, for one, subscribe to Woodrow Wilson's classic answer to the charge of idealism:

Sometimes people call me an idealist. Well, that is the way I know I am an American. America is the only idealistic nation in the world.

I once again urge the Senate to give its advice and consent to the Human Rights Conventions on Forced Labor, Freedom of Association, Genocide, Political Rights of Women, and Slavery.

PRIVATE PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITY

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, many thousands of people in the United States have the means as well as the desire to engage in philanthropic activity. In a very real way these men and women possessed with charitable ideals are overlooked—or perhaps I should say their works are overlooked—in our public searching for solutions to social problems. Too seldom is it remembered that men of wealth have historically shouldered responsibility for laudable social goals such as education and for social problems such as alleviation of the difficulties of society's unfortunates, and that they continue today their considerable

S 12602

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 30, 1967

efforts. Such a man is Stewart Morris of Houston.

The Houston Chronicle, in a recent issue, published a short biography of Stewart Morris, one of that city's most distinguished and valued leaders. I am pleased to count him as a valued friend and he is indeed worthy of the fine write-up which appeared in the Chronicle.

As in Stewart Morris' case, private charity is personal and, I believe, dollar for dollar, more effective than impersonal welfare programs. Such tax financed programs are not charitable since there is no relationship between the donor and the recipient—no hope for the recipient to live up to. Perhaps personal involvement and the establishment of personal relationships is the answer to our grave contemporary problems.

I ask that the Chronicle's article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HELPING MANKIND MORE IMPORTANT THAN RICHES TO STEWART MORRIS

(By Zarko Franks)

For the rich, the cross of responsibility to mankind is perhaps the heaviest cross of all. A rich man named Stewart Morris said it in a rare mood of self-analysis.

His life, obviously shaped by the influence of a father who sought to aid the unfortunate, is aimed at making a contribution to his fellow man.

"Any fool can make a living," says Morris, an attorney and executive of a title guaranty firm, "But each man must ask himself: 'What contribution can I make to the society in which I live?'"

As chairman of the board of Houston Baptist College in Sharpstown, Morris says he believes he is fulfilling a need in this community.

The need, as he sees it, is an institution dedicated to the development of character and to the perpetuation of Christian ideals.

Morris, intense and righteous, pulls no punches in defining the type of student or faculty the college desires.

"We believe in academic freedom, yes," he says, "But within the framework of our precepts."

The barefoot long-hair, the symbol of today's so-called hippie, bleachie or beachie, need not apply.

"The unwashed we don't want," he says. He described Houston Baptist College as a "Christian liberal arts college."

Its graduates, he hopes, "will be so brain-washed in Christian ideals and our American heritage" that they will carry their way of life and thinking "into our public schools as teachers and into business careers."

A Houston banker, John Whitmore, president of the Texas National Bank of Commerce, describes Morris as an "imaginative businessman and a devoted churchman dedicated to his religion."

Morris was the financial brains behind acquisition of the Baptist college.

He negotiated a \$760,000 loan from Rice University to buy 390 acres. Later, 200 acres were subdivided and sold for enough to pay off the loan.

The role of men such as Rex Baker Sr., Jake Kamin and Donald McGregor in founding the college cannot be minimized but Morris is seen as the major force behind the establishment of the institution.

"We borrowed the money from Rice," he says, "to give us sanction from a great university in our aim to establish a first class liberal arts college."

He admits that "we have a high-button-shoe philosophy" at Houston Baptist, "but we don't believe the teaching of a Christian way of life can ever become old-fashioned."

A friend said of Morris:

"He's a non-drinking Baptist. He has his strait-laced convictions and lives by them. You have to admire him for it."

Strait-laced he may be, but Morris has the grace to tell a Baptist story and laugh at it—and at himself. Such grace has been the savior of many a man.

He's the son of the late W. C. and Willie Stewart Morris. His mother was a sister of Maco Stewart who established Stewart Title Co., in 1896.

His father was one of the founders of the Star of Hope Mission, a sanctuary for society's derelicts, the skid row habitues.

For 30 years W. C. Morris was president of the missions. Stewart, treading his father's footsteps, is a trustee of the mission.

His father also was one of the founders of Goodwill Industries, an organization whose aim is to aid the physically handicapped to become productive.

The son, molded in the father's image, believes the ultimate aim of life is more than storing up treasures in this world.

No one will dispute that Stewart Morris, a pale-eyed man with thinning blond hair, has succeeded in achieving what the world knows as success.

He bears these credentials:

President of Stewart Title Co.; president of Stewart Trust Co.; president of Admiral Investment Co., Inc.; partner in the law firm of Morris, Termini, Harris, McCanne & Lacas; member of the River Oaks Country Club; director of the Houston Bank & Trust Co. and the Nassau National Bank and a director of the Nassau Bay Telephone Co.

Through his companies, financing is arranged for home construction in at least 300 cities over a 10-state region extending from Florida to California.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Land development, a banker said of him, is Morris' long suit.

"He is as well informed in the area of land development as any man I know," said Whitmore of Texas National Bank of Commerce.

Stewart Title Co. was primarily a Texas firm until Stewart Morris with his brother Carlross and Maco Stewart III, a grandson of the firm's founder, joined hands and began the expansion move to make the firm a giant in its field.

Stewart Morris' love for land and its potential is reflected in his acquisition of 61 acres of an island bounded by the waters of the Guadalupe and a dam in McQueeney between Seguin and New Braunfels.

He developed the acreage reserving a choice site for his own summer home.

LEJ COUNTRY

He bought 1,000 acres in Blanco, south of Johnson City, where the President lived as a boy.

Keen business acumen again is reflected in his reason for buying the acreage.

"Texas land values will continue to increase. This is my hedge against inflation."

Morris and his wife, Joella, and their three children, Carlotta, 19, Stewart Jr., 18, and Carlissa, 14, live at 5 E. Rivercrest off Westheimer.

His working schedule at offices in the Guaranty Bldg., Caroline and Rusk, is 8 a.m. until 8 p.m., five days a week, and "looking at land" on Saturdays.

FLIES OWN PLANE

He flies his own twin engine Aero-Com-mander about 400 hours a year to keep tabs on district offices of the far-flung Stewart Title Co. empire.

The business empire is sufficiently diversified to include the 250-room Southland Hotel in Dallas and a housing development in Nassau Bay.

Stewart Morris has a hobby: He collects horse-drawn carriages. But, outside his business, his consuming interest is Houston Baptist College.

"Education is an early maturity, he says, "Our aim at the college is to expose our students to the refinements of gracious living, good architecture, good furniture, and the over-riding ingredient of Christian thinking."

IT'S A CRIME TO MAKE CRIME A POLITICAL ISSUE

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I am distressed over recent political sniping about crime, for crime knows no politics. Meaningful discussions are a healthy thing, but finger pointing is not constructive.

As the days roll by, more and more of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is devoted to statement, speeches, and editorials on crime. All responsible Americans deplore the crime situation in our Nation. Our daily mail reflects ever-increasing concern. All of this will serve a useful purpose, if, and only if, it spurs the Congress into an all-out bipartisan investigation of the causes of crime. Fragmented, piecemeal approaches to the problem will not suffice. To legislate intelligently against crime, Congress must coordinate all available information and its own efforts. My bill, Senate Joint Resolution 94, to create a Joint Committee To Investigate Crime is cosponsored by 20 Senators from both sides of the aisle. A companion resolution was introduced by Congressman PEPPER on the House side and it too has bipartisan support.

The joint committee we propose would investigate all aspects of crime on a continuing long-range basis and provide the Congress with the badly needed coordination I speak of.

We should not become preoccupied with the experts in irresponsibility such as Rap Brown—he, and those like him, should be sternly dealt with by the law. We should not allow crime to become a political matter. It deserves thoughtful attention of all of us. We should not look at organized crime only or separately; we should not look at riots only or separately; we should not look at crime on the streets only or separately.

If we are to effectively get at this national problem, what we should do is look at the whole picture on a bipartisan basis.

Mr. President, Senate Joint Resolution 94 is the vehicle to achieve such a goal. I urge immediate favorable consideration of this bill.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD two editorials, one from the Washington Post of August 30, 1967, the second from the church news section of the Deseret News of August 26, 1967.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

August 30, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 12453

At 10:45 p.m., the precise time when the Chinese ultimatum expired the crowd erupted into overt violence, according to diplomats living near the British compound.

Arthur Veysey, Chicago Tribune, August 23, 1967 (London dateline):

"Britain immediately forbade all Chinese officials here from leaving the country.

"Britain, in effect, is holding the Chinese, who number between 50 and 60, as hostages for the safety of the 25 British diplomats and their wives and children in Peking.

"The British clampdown includes members of the Chinese embassy, the Chinese news agency, the Bank of China, and all official trade missions."

New York Times, August 23, 1967, edition:

"The crucial questions about the Hong Kong crisis must be these: Are Peking's Communist leaders any longer capable of rational behavior? Is China still a functioning country?"

"There is no rational reason why Peking should force a showdown with Britain over the closing of three obscure Hong Kong Communist newspapers and the arrest on sedition charges of five of their executives."

"Yet, Communist riots have erupted regularly in Hong Kong since May 11 and have increased in ferocity recently with constant verbal and occasional physical support from China. The sacking of the British mission in Peking and the attempted humiliation of its personnel yesterday after London's rejection of an ultimatum on Hong Kong brings the situation to the acute stage.

"What is Mao's game? Or is Mao really in charge, calling the shots that not only have provoked crisis with Britain but strained relations with Moscow almost to the breaking point? When the demonstrations began, Western experts believed Peking's goal was to wrest from the British as many as possible of the concessions it had earlier extorted from the Portuguese Government of Macao. Now the question must be asked whether the Chinese objective is not the destruction of the Crown Colony.

"An aging Mao might see in this drastic act a means of reuniting Chinese and alleviating the internal convulsion caused by the cultural revolution. It might even be that the anarchic situation inside China—the fact that it is not 'a functioning country'—could bring on a move by extremists against Hong Kong that Mao could not prevent.

"The trouble is that the West simply cannot fathom the action of China's Communist leaders at this critical juncture, much less know that rational calculations play any part in their behavior. Predicting Peking's course is as hazardous in Hong Kong as it is in Vietnam."

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, for those who still believe—although their numbers are rapidly decreasing—that the Chinese Communists are simply "agrarian reformers," as we were once told by high authority, I would recommend a steady diet of reading the news reports describing how China's so-called Western friends are being treated in Peking and other mainland cities of China. Having done that, they can then return to their collateral lines of trying to convince Americans that aggressive communism has changed its form in Russia and that the global plans of the men in the Kremlin should be respected as sincere expressions of good will while we ignore the military support the Russian Communists are providing our enemy in Vietnam and to Egypt and other aggressive Arab States in the Mideast.

FIRST STEPS TOWARD ARAB-ISRAEL RECONCILIATION

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, while the crisis in the Middle East is in no way over, there are signs that the Arabs and Israelis are beginning to take the first small steps toward some form of reconciliation.

It would be naive to predict that the recent war in the Middle East and the humiliating defeat of the Arabs will, by some miracle, bring about a new era of harmony and "togetherness," but both sides do appear to be arriving at the conclusion that there are mutual advantages to some form of cooperation.

The barrage of propaganda and name calling will no doubt continue. But if peace is ever to come to the Middle East, both sides must seek new ways to settle their differences, acknowledge the territorial integrity of Israel, and work together to solve problems which are common both to the Israelis and the Arabs.

And editorial published in this morning's New York Times reports on some of the first small signs that the Israelis and the Arabs are beginning to move toward some areas of reconciliation.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MELTING ICE IN THE MIDEAST

The Middle East seems to be beginning the long, hard, devious process of settling down after the war in June. The positions of Arabs and Israelis in those early weeks, at first unbridgeable and inflexible, are thawing just a little.

Now the Israelis are going to allow some Jordanian refugees to return after the original deadline, which had been set for tomorrow. This seems to apply only to those whose applications have already been approved—some 10,000 out of a total that must be well over 100,000. The Israelis are afraid of letting in resistance fighters. However, having taken this first sensible and humanitarian step, Israel may be induced to take others later.

Meanwhile, leaders from all thirteen Arab states are meeting in Khartoum. The split between the moderate and extremist states is shown by the fact that the hardline countries of Syria and Algeria, as well as the moderate Tunisia and Morocco, have not sent their heads of state. The agenda is a tough one: "To erase the consequences of Israeli aggression" and to take steps to retaliate against "Israel's Western friends."

All the same, there is much talk of offering a peace plan, although it is still a long distance from Israel's terms. At least the Arabs no longer talk of fighting a "second round." There are persistent reports of an approaching settlement between Egypt and Saudi Arabia on the war in Yemen. The oil-producing states—Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya—clearly do not want to keep up the embargo against the West which is more costly to the Arabs than to Europe. It is not at all costly to the United States.

Economic pressures on every country concerned are very severe. Egypt, for instance, is losing her vitally needed revenues from Suez Canal tolls and tourism. Israel's economy is in extremely bad shape. In fact, it was in bad shape before the cost of the recent war was added.

Peace is not in sight, but extreme positions

are beginning to be abandoned. Neither surrender nor revenge are possible. A *modus vivendi* can gradually be worked out as passions and fears subside. The heartening feature of current developments is that compromises are being considered and some timid, groping steps are being taken toward ultimate agreement.

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, there are many areas in which all the nations of the Middle East can work together to solve many age-old problems.

I am pleased today to join the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER] in sponsoring a resolution encouraging the nations of the Middle East to work together on a water desalinization project.

This project can bring great benefits to all the nations of the Middle East and help to provide the solution to a problem that has plagued the Middle East since the dawn of recorded history.

NEW YORK 4-H PROGRAMS FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I have before me the progress report of the New York State 4-H programs with disadvantaged youth. It describes the great efforts made by our 4-H organizations in bringing opportunity and hope to underprivileged young people. New York State is fortunate in having the fastest growing program of any State in the Nation, and it is always a pleasure to report contributions made by voluntary, private groups in helping the deprived economically. Mr. President, I am personally gratified to see that the 4-H organization will be intensifying its activity in New York, and has already inaugurated a plan of action to carry out its successful program this year. I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed in the RECORD, so that other organizations across the country may consider following this fine example.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROGRAMS WITH DISADVANTAGED YOUTH IN THE 4-H PHASE OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION, NEW YORK STATE

(By Wilbur F. Pease, presented at Cornell Extension Club, April 3, 1967)

Before reporting to you regarding the growth and something of the nature of program efforts with disadvantaged youth, I think you will be interested to know that as measured by the number of youth participating, the 4-H program in New York State is the fastest growing program of any state in the nation. In 1966, the 4-H enrollment exceeded 100,000 for the first time with a total of 103,042 youth enrolled. This represents a gain of about 19,000 over 1965. In addition, another 45,000 youth were served by a variety of short-term educational experiences, representing an increase of about 5,000 over 1965. Also in 1966, there were 13,701 adults serving as volunteer 4-H leaders, a gain of about 1400 over 1965. The educational programs conducted with these adults indicate that 4-H is making a fairly sizeable contribution to adult education as well as to youth education.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM EFFORTS WITH DISADVANTAGED YOUTH

The time allotted limits this to a progress report of total 4-H effort with disad-

S 12454

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 30, 1967

tagged youth, presented broadly rather than with specifics. Recent reports received from 52 of the 55 counties indicate that youth are being reached in 29 counties through what we might call the on-going 4-H program and in 23 counties in which one or more program efforts are being directed toward more specifically identified problems, needs and situations of such youth. Since 1964, when programs were offered low income youth in only 18 cities of 16 different counties, we reached the point in 1966 when low income youth were participating in 4-H programs in 24 cities of 20 counties.

A total of 12,110 low income youth were participating in the 4-H program, nearly 50% of whom are farm and rural non-farm youth. A little better than one out of every nine 4-H members in 1966 were low income youth. So much for the growth in scope of 4-H program efforts with the disadvantaged.

REACHING AND RECRUITING DISADVANTAGED YOUTH

In general, counties reported that impersonal contacts by such means as flyers, brochures, and letters are relatively ineffective in recruiting disadvantaged youth. Repeated and personal contacts are necessary. Such contacts are time consuming and agents have developed some methods which take a minimum amount of time on their part. Among the apparently most effective are:

(a) Reaching children where they are—through the schools, settlement houses, youth centers, and the like.

(b) Using other people to make the contacts—VISTA workers in three counties, school teachers, Welfare workers, an organizational volunteer leader, a community committee for the involvement of youth.

(c) Reaching youth through agent contacts with adult groups of a community on whom is then placed the responsibility for recruiting youth. Once some youth are reached, frequently they become the best recruiters of other youth.

REACHING DISADVANTAGED YOUTH IN THE ON-GOING 4-H PROGRAM

Even though we might like to see more specifically designed programs, the value of such an approach should not be discounted. Indeed, as regards farm youth and rural non-farm youth in counties of fairly low incidence of poverty, or in counties where the low income rural families are fairly well interspersed among other families, to reach such youth in the ongoing program may be the only, or at least the most effective way. One value of this approach is that it brings into close association youth of diverse economic situations thus promoting understanding of individuals different than oneself and hopefully teaching youth to make judgments on the basis of individual worth.

SOME LEARNING EXPERIENCES OFFERED

As with individuals of any segment of our society, there are individual differences among disadvantaged youth and their homes and families, but in general, their lives are characterized by a lack of variety and a quality of stimuli which would aid their intellectual and social development. So one purpose of work with disadvantaged youth is to increase the variety and improve the quality of such stimuli. In an action oriented educational program, we call these stimuli learning experiences.

a. Cultural arts and inter-cultural experiences

In 19 counties over 500 youth and nearly 100 parents were provided such experiences. In 18 of the counties, \$1000.00 of Sears-Roebuck Foundation funds financed these programs. In 10 counties, intercultural experiences were provided at county 4-H camps. In one of these, a special program in remedial reading was provided. In another county the camp experience took the form of a family day at camp, with disadvantaged youth and

their parents participating in the program for one day. Eight counties included one disadvantaged youth in their delegations attending the Northern New York Youth Conference. One county sent two disadvantaged youth with a group from the county attending the Citizenship Short Course at the National 4-H Center; and another county sent two leaders to a leadership forum at the National 4-H Center.

Cultural arts experiences included visits to various kinds of museums and historical buildings; attending musical concerts, folk and ballet dance productions, stage plays, lectures at colleges, and having a dinner at a fine restaurant. In many cases, other than disadvantaged youth also attended. This illustrates what I believe is a value of the 4-H program, namely, it provides a natural way for both co-educational and intercultural experiences.

In Buffalo, dramatic arts was an important part of the summer program in 1966. A college major in drama was employed as leader. Since interpersonal conflicts cause problems for these youth, and problems in conducting an educational program with them, a major purpose of the program was to provide interesting and real-life experiences in which success was dependent upon cooperative effort. There were many evidences that many of the youth gained satisfactions from such effort and changed behavior has been noted through the year.

b. Flower growing and community beautification

This is one of the most commonly offered programs, particularly in the cities. In addition to the subject matter learned and the skills required, one of the great value of this program is bringing youth into contact with a wide range of adults—men and women of garden clubs and of service clubs, city government officials and employees, florists, nurserymen, greenhouse operators, college extension faculty. It is quite a stimulating experience for most of these youth to come to realize that such adults are really interested in them. They respond favorably and are learning something about people different than themselves. Many adults have been noted to start plantings after observing the results of youth plantings and in other ways to evidence greater pride in, and a sense of responsibility for their properties and for the neighborhood. This is another value of this program. For arousing community interest and support, it is probably the best program we have to start with in a disadvantaged area.

C. Training Neighborhood Youth Corps workers

One county, with the assistance of a College of Home Economics Extension Faculty member, conducted a four-weeks course in Money Management for 110 youth in the Neighborhood Youth Corps. In another county, the 4-H staff assisted the director of the Youth Corps in developing an overall training program. In a number of counties, Youth Corps workers have been assigned to assist with the 4-H program. In every instance, the directors of the Youth Corps have been more than pleased with the on-the-job training provided by the 4-H staff and the kinds of assignments and experiences given the youth which aid their own growth and development. For the most part these experiences are in working with younger boys and girls.

D. Job readiness program

In one county, a 12-weeks job readiness program is conducted with high school girls in a low-income area. In this, some basic nutrition is related to health, appearance and the getting and holding of a job. Similarly, the work in textiles and clothing, personal appearance and grooming is related to employment. In addition, women em-

ployed in a variety of occupations and a variety of levels of position are brought in to talk with the girls. These ladies have different levels of educational achievement and have gained their education and training different ways. So the girls learn more about more employment possibilities, the education needed and of educational and training opportunities beyond high school. Employment Service people tell of their services and work with the girls on preparing for and conducting oneself at an employment interview. Thus the girls learn some of the means for seeking employment and the skills for applying for employment.

e. The 4-H project work

For youth reached in the on-going 4-H program and for most of the more specifically designed program efforts, 4-H projects are the major core around which are built a variety of meaningful learning experiences. Even more than other children and youth of similar ages, these disadvantaged youth learn best through physical activity which includes the manipulation of objects. This is essential to stimulating intellectual activity. Among the many other values, the 4-H projects provide such activity. In general, fewer and more carefully selected projects are offered to these youth. For farm and rural youth, projects which add to the family food supply, or which add to the improvement or the beauty of the home both inside and out-of-doors, or which may be income producing, or which may save the family money, are most commonly offered. For older farm and rural youth, projects which may provide some employable skills, such as the tractor and the automotive safety and care projects, are offered.

Popular projects with the city youth include those of the floriculture and ornamental horticulture program, the Handyman or woodworking, electrical, entomology, incubation and embryology. Because of their direct relationship to employment opportunities, some work in electronics and Junior Chefs are offered middle and older teenage youth. The photography project also is important in this respect. The foods and clothing projects are popular. It takes more skill in selling home improvement work and even more the management projects even though the management of their present resources is one of their greatest needs. We cannot report much progress in this area yet.

PEOPLE IN THE PROGRAM

In my judgment, the lack of competent leadership in adequate numbers is the most important factor in limiting program efforts with the disadvantaged. At present we are still experimenting with different types of leadership and no one pattern has yet proven to be most effective. Indeed, I believe we will need to continue to have many kinds of people involved. Among those presently involved in leadership roles are some indigenous adults, indigenous older youth who are either 4-H members or are Neighborhood Youth Corps workers, special resource persons of special competencies who are brought in to teach one or more lessons, older 4-H members and leaders of the middle class group, VISTA workers, and in Buffalo and Syracuse, some paid non-professional workers who are indigenous to the neighborhood. We have found that frequently to obtain indigenous volunteer leaders, adults must first be taught before they will accept leadership. This certainly is understandable because no one accepts leadership without the security of knowing that one can do the job. To see the development of some of these adults is as thrilling as the development of youth.

THE NEXT STEPS

The survey responses from counties indicate that we may expect two major developments: (1) continuing increase in the numbers of youth participating; (2) more

August 30, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 12445

as additional cosponsors of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 104) to establish an advisory commission to study and report on the adequacy of the U.S. merchant marine fleet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR—S. 2140

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my name be added as a cosponsor to S. 2140, to authorize the exchange of certain vessels for conversion and operation in nonsubsidized service between the west coast of the United States and the territory of Guam, at the next printing of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, this bill, introduced by the distinguished Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], would authorize the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Maritime Administration, to trade out in exchange for obsolete vessels two C-4-type ships for the purpose of conversion and operation in nonsubsidized service between the United States and the Territory of Guam.

Basic authority for this proposal is contained in section 510(i) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. This section, known as the Vessel Exchange Act, was designed, as the Senator from Alaska so ably pointed out, to upgrade that portion of the U.S.-flag fleet not operating under construction differential subsidy. The legislative intent is clear, that traded out vessels would not be eligible for operating subsidy and would be used only in nonsubsidized service. Obviously, this was intended to prevent the subsidized lines from avoiding their contractual ship replacement obligations.

It is also clear, however, that the peculiar situation to which this bill is directed was not contemplated at the time, or at such later times as the act was under consideration. In brief, this involves the unusual exception to the general rule, where a subsidized company directly operates a nonsubsidized service between the west coast of the United States and the Territory of Guam. While this service has been completely unsubsidized for many years, the fact that the operating company receives subsidy for service other than to Guam raises some question as to its eligibility under the Vessel Exchange Act which should be clarified. The need for modernized equipment in this service is apparent. Aside from the unfortunate loss of one of the existing vessels by collision earlier this year, the trend toward containerization and the growing needs of the Guam community make it imperative that replacement vessels be made available as soon as possible. In support of this contention, I quote the text of a telegram from the Honorable Manuel F. L. Guerrero, Governor of Guam, which emphasizes the existing need:

Government of Guam urges favorable consideration Pacific Far East Lines application for two C-4 ships under Vessel Exchange Act. These ships to be converted to containerization and will greatly improve Lines West

Coast to Guam service which vital to Territory's economy. Commercial tonnage handled here, discharged and loaded, increased from 246,854 in FY64 to 274,990 in FY66. Gross volume commercial business activity up from \$124.7 million to \$136.2 million same period. Government investing \$16 million in new commercial port and containerization would cut costs in serving our fast-expanding civilian population which increased from 44,892 to 53,744 last three years.

It is my strong feeling that this legislation is badly needed and that it is not inconsistent with the original objectives of the act. Accordingly, it is my hope that it will receive favorable consideration at the earliest possible time.

AFRICAN WILDLIFE IN DANGER—
ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the junior Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY] be added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 41, expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the need for worldwide conservation of wildlife, calling of the convening of an international conference for the preservation of endangered species of wildlife, which was introduced on Monday of this week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, 2 days ago I introduced a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 41), calling for the United States to take the initiative in promoting a worldwide conference on the conservation of wild animals.

I have introduced this legislation three times, in the last three Congresses. On each occasion it has received the support of the Department of State and the Department of the Interior.

Public interest in the fate of wild animals facing extinction is now beginning to be awakened, largely through the efforts of certain parts of the news media which have grasped the urgency of the problem. The most recent of the efforts is a two-page article which appeared in a Newsweek article the day after I introduced the resolution. The article is a well researched and compelling argument for the conservation of the magnificent animals of Africa before it is too late to save them. Articles like this will help the public to realize that, as the great conservationist William Hornaday said:

The wildlife of the world is not ours, to dispose of wholly as we please. We hold it in trust, for the benefit of ourselves and for equal benefits to those who come after us.

The situation, as Newsweek demonstrates so vividly, is critical. I hope that responsible journalism such as this will help the public and the Senate to realize it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article from the Newsweek of September 3, 1967, entitled, "Can Africa's Wildlife Be Saved?" be inserted at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CAN AFRICA'S WILDLIFE BE SAVED?

From Kenya to the Congo, the great migrant herds of wildlife that once roamed East Africa's 700,000 square miles of savanna-land and forest have all but disappeared. Some authorities, in fact, estimate that it has taken man less than 50 years to reduce the region's game population to a tenth of its former size. Now he is trying to keep that last remnant from vanishing altogether.

Decimated by poachers and dispossessed by livestock, the surviving herds have to a large degree become refugees in East Africa's thirteen national parks and its 91,000 square miles of game reserves. Here, to the casual tourist, there seems to be no end to the game. But ecologists and wardens involved in wildlife-management projects know better. They know that the sanctuaries alone offer scant protection. Indeed, in some cases, the parks themselves must be saved from the game. As the migration of wildlife into preserves increases, so does the pressure on this food supply of the animals already there. Last year, at Uganda's Murchison Falls Park, wardens were forced to "cull" (conservationese for kill) no fewer than 2,900 elephants and 2,000 hippopotamuses. A hippo can put away 150 pounds of grass in one night.

Land Settlement: The problems begin with man: quite simply, he is outbreeding and outranging the beasts. Since 1915, Uganda has given up three-quarters of its wildlife range to human habitation, cultivation and grazing. By the year 2000, its 8-million population will have more than doubled and gobbled up 20 million more acres of game land. In Kenya, where man currently requires a quarter of the land, half will be needed in 30 years—most of it for agricultural settlements and squatters practicing subsistence farming. And in Southeast Tanzania increased land settlement has resulted in what game warden Brian Nicholson calls a "straightforward clash between man and beast."

The very mention of an East African wildlife crisis once conjured up an image of the white hunter, armed with a high-powered rifle and an insatiable lust for blood. But today, the 100 professional hunters operating in East Africa are ardent—and admired—defenders of wildlife. The tradition began with the late Philip H. Percival, who escorted Teddy Roosevelt in 1910 and Ernest Hemingway 23 years later, on safaris, then spent his final years as East Africa's first game warden. But while professional hunters have been solicitous of wildlife, many Africans have not.

Official estimates of the number of animals killed each year by poachers in East Africa run as high as 300,000. Most of the law-breakers are driven by hunger and habit. The Wakamba and Wasukuma, for example, come from an ancient line of proud—and protein-starved—hunters. But others, encouraged by traders on the coast, poach purely for profit. Their targets range from the black rhino, nearly extinct because its horn fetches \$28 a pound on the Asian aphrodisiac market; to leopards, whose skins are worth thousands of dollars on the furrier's rack.

"The business of poaching is run like the opium trade," explains Nairobi white hunter Bill Ryan. "It's as tight as a drum." But so are the poaching penalties, which have become much harsher since Uhuru—Independence. The penalty in some areas: a \$2,800 fine or five years in prison. In Kenya's sprawling Tsavo National Park, once a favorite haunt of elephant and rhino poachers, the government has practically eliminated the problem by hiring the most notorious game killers as control hunters.

By far the greatest single danger to Africa's wildlife comes in the form of nothing more sinister than scrawny herds of tick-ridden cattle competing with wildlife for grazing space across the scrubby grasslands. As long

S12446

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 30, 1967

as disease and drought kept their stock to a minimum, East Africa's pastoral tribes traditionally shared these semi-arid regions with the game. But modern veterinary science has upset the balance. "It's all the white man's fault," says Tanzania National Parks planning adviser Philip Thresher "We've taught Africans how to increase their herds without teaching them how to control their stock rationally. Now there's the devil to pay."

In Uganda, the cattle population has doubled since 1930. Understandably, as domestic herds increase, tribal pastoralists become less willing to coexist with the wildlife. Animal husbandry has taught them that game can infect their stock with such diseases as anthrax and rinderpest.

Facing Spears: When Tanzania's Ngongoro Crater was separated from the Serengeti National Park and demoted to conservation-area status in 1959, Masai tribesmen were allowed to graze cattle there. Crater conservator S.A. ole Saibull, a Masai himself, still manages to maintain a proper cattle-game ratio. But, as another Tanzanian park official told *Newsweek's* Curt Hessler: "What if we have a drought? Masai from all around will bring their cattle into the area for water. Who's going to face those spears and say 'get out'?"

If cattle pose a danger to wildlife, they also represent disaster to the land itself. Where game is selective in feeding and rarely overgrazes, livestock will nibble pastureland to dust. Their hooves destroy the porous structure of the soil, compact it, expose it to erosion by wind or rain. The Great Rift Valley, running from the Red Sea to South Africa, was once lush forest and fertile plain. But indiscriminate overgrazing has reduced it to a dry, raw scar in the landscape. It may well be beyond reclaim.

Knowledge Gap: The production of field crops also complicates East Africa's delicate ecology and has noticeably increased the African's disdain for wildlife. Elephants trample his maize, buffalo batter his fences and chattering armies of baboons uproot any crop in their path. Yet most African farmers fail to understand why there are so many baboons to contend with. It rarely occurs to them that the answer might be related to the extirpation of leopard and cheetah that naturally prey on baboon and keep the ape's numbers in balance. "Somehow," says Robert Casebeer of the U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization, "we've got to show the tribes that most wildlife is valuable to them."

This is no small task. A surprising number of Africans know little or nothing about the great mammals with which they have shared a continent for centuries. A recent survey shows that eight out of ten Kenyan schoolchildren cannot even distinguish between a leopard and a hyena.

To close the knowledge gap, most of the national parks offer extensive education programs financed by U.S. and European foundations. The Washington-based African Wildlife Leadership Foundation (AWLF), for example, contributes a half-million dollars each year to conservation-education centers, including the 40-mile-square Nairobi National Park. Last year, 19,000 student visitors to this park were exposed to AWLF's message: wildlife is Africa's No. 1 asset.

Tanzania has fielded perhaps the most aggressive game-management and conservation programs. Since independence, the country has created no fewer than four national parks and such ambitious projects as the College of Wildlife Management at Mweka, high on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. Founded in 1964 with a \$25,000 grant from AWLF, the college is training 57 students from ten African countries to serve as park wardens and game officials. Though the U.N.'s FAO administers the college with a

five-year grant of a half million dollars, funds and scholars also come to Mweka from the U.S. and West Germany.

The curriculum at Mweka ranges from elementary biology to a course in animal-population dynamics taught by 39-year-old Patrick Hemingway, son of the late chronicler of Africa's green hills. Hemingway spends half of each month in the field, teaching his students the practical aspects of game management, map interpretation, wildlife identification and "control" shooting. Despite their demonstrated desire and ability to learn some students would prefer to pursue a different profession. "Let's face it," says on Mweka instructor. "Africans want to get out of the bush and into the cities."

For the game, time may be running out unless more Africans than Mweka can train decide that wildlife deserves a share of the range. One way may be through Africa's ever growing stomach.

Most nutrition experts agree that humans require an average of 30 grams of animal protein daily—six times more than is being consumed by East Africans. Yet recent experiments show that many game animals may yield half again as much lean meat as livestock of equal weight. Moreover, many agriculturalists point out that East African pasture land can support game animals more productively than cattle. Says S. O. Ayoda, Kenya's Minister for Tourism and Wildlife: "The government is becoming convinced that a high production of animal protein can be maintained from wildlife on lands that might deteriorate under other forms of use."

The FAO, for another, is convinced that wildlife may yield a solution to the African's chronic hunger. For several years, Zambian wardens in the Lambwe Valley have been "cropping" wildlife for food. The carcasses are butchered in mobile abattoirs and transported to *dukkas* (markets) in the nearby Copper Belt.

Canned Gazelle: Even Hemingway foresees a need for a wildlife-canning industry in East Africa. Says Hemingway: "Our own experiments with home tinning of Thomson's gazelle meat have shown its quality to be quite comparable to the finest tinned tuna." But the "game as meat" concept is challenged by Dr. Igor Mann, former chief animal-industry officer for Kenya. "I've yet to see a self-supporting game-ranching scheme," says Mann. "Game meat isn't going to make anyone rich."

Perhaps not, but tourism—largely dependent on wildlife—does. It already ranks as Tanzania's fourth largest industry and Kenya's second largest. By 1970, it will be East Africa's biggest industry, grossing \$75 million annually in Kenya alone. Clearly, Africa cannot afford to jeopardize the future of its wildlife—a resource that is every bit as vital to its economy as the copper mines of Katanga or the diamond fields at Kimberley. "Now is the critical time for African wildlife," says AWLF director Frank Minot, "the time when everything should be done at once."

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. PERCY:

Statement of Committee for Economic and Cultural Development of Chicago, relating to employment opportunities.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

Newspaper column, entitled "Woodland Echoes," published in the *Mesabi Daily* of Virginia, Minn.

NUCLEAR DESALTING PLANTS TO PROVIDE FRESH WATER FOR THE MIDDLE EAST—ADDITIONAL CO-SPONSORS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I have the pleasure today to announce the cosponsorship of Senate Resolution 155 by the following distinguished Senators and to ask unanimous consent for the addition of their names at the next printing of the resolution.

The list consists of Senators MANSFIELD, DIRKSEN, HANSEN, SCOTT, BENNETT, CARLSON, COOPER, DOMINICK, JAVITS, PEARSON, PERCY, ALLOTT, CURTIS, FANNIN, GRIFFIN, HATFIELD, HRUSKA, HICKENLOOPER, KUCHEL, MILLER, TOWER, BOGGS, BROOKE, AIKEN, MORTON, MURPHY, FONG, JORDAN of Idaho, SMITH, THURMOND, PROUTY, COTTON, RANDOLPH, HOLLINGS, DODD, MUSKIE, TYDINGS, MCGEE, CLARK, BAYH, HARTKE, INOUE, EASTLAND, LONG of Missouri, SPONG, KENNEDY of Massachusetts, JACKSON, MCINTYRE, RIBICOFF, KENNEDY of New York, and BYRD of West Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, it is indeed gratifying to me to have such broad bipartisan support for this resolution, which would make it the sense of the Senate to urge adoption of the Eisenhower plan for nuclear desalting plants to provide fresh water for the Middle East. I feel that the concept involved here—the use of nuclear energy to make peace instead of war, to create rather than destroy—is basic to world survival.

We all know the destructive force of the atom and nuclear power. From the moment of the explosion of the first atomic bomb in the New Mexican desert in 1945, the world has lived under the fearful shadow of a mushroom cloud of nuclear destruction. Those early bombs which unleashed such horror on the Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima have paled into insignificance in relation to the terrible new weapons of atomic destruction which have been devised.

We know that the wholesale destruction of civilization is no farther away than the push of a button.

But this does not have to be. At the same time that we have developed more powerful weapons of nuclear destruction, our scientists have been working diligently to harness nuclear energy for man's betterment.

President Eisenhower made great strides in this direction during his administration. Under his guidance, the nations of the world sat down together for the first time to learn how to pool their efforts to use atoms for peace. From this was formed the International Atomic Energy Agency which this year celebrates its 10th anniversary. Here we have the world's great nuclear scientists meeting and searching for ways to cooperate in using the power of the atom to make the world a better place to live in.

General Eisenhower has again come forth with a proposal in line with his unswerving belief that the atom can be used for peace.

August 30, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 12447

General Eisenhower has suggested that the full force of nuclear energy as we know it today be applied to solving the differences between the Arab and Israeli peoples in the Middle East. He points out that the most crucial problem in that strife-torn area of the world is water. By applying our nuclear technology, we can, from the first plant to be built, supply more water than flows from the three principal tributaries of the historic Jordan River, the area's principal water source. In doing so we will provide work for thousands of refugees and we will turn arid desert land into fertile fields on which these people can live and work in peace.

It is a significant point in our development of nuclear power, I feel, that we can now discuss ways to move into an area of conflict and, instead of using the atom to blast the belligerents into submission, use it to erase their differences by providing them a base of cooperation and mutual interest.

The author of the forward-reaching plan sponsored by General Eisenhower was Adm. Lewis Strauss, the distinguished former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, who, like the former President, has worked tirelessly to see that nuclear energy ceases to be a threat to civilization and becomes the promise of humanity. Tomorrow, I will have the high privilege and honor of going to Gettysburg, Pa., to meet with General Eisenhower and Admiral Strauss to discuss their plan in further detail. I would like now to outline briefly some of the pertinent parts of this plan.

The plan is based on the finding that, if sufficient quantities of fresh water can be furnished to the arid lands of the Middle East, the chronic shortages of an adequate food supply and meaningful work for residents and refugees alike can be alleviated. Admiral Strauss' vast experience, as a former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, has led him to conclude that three very large nuclear desalting plants are both technically feasible and economically attractive as the means to provide the tremendous quantities of fresh water which the plan envisions. Two of the installations would be located at appropriate points on the Mediterranean coast of Israel and a smaller one at the northern end of the Gulf of Aqaba in either Jordan or Israel, as the most suitable terrain may dictate. The first plant would be designed to produce daily the equivalent of some 450 million gallons of fresh water—more than the combined flow of the three main tributaries which make up the Jordan River. It would also produce an amount of power which, though in excess of the present needs of the area, would attract industry and would be used to pump the fresh water into the water-starved areas of Israel, Jordan, and other Arab countries—perhaps even including part of Egypt east of the Nile Valley. Operation of the plants would be made the responsibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of which Agency each of the major belligerents, fortunately, is a member.

With respect to financing the project, Admiral Strauss proposes that a corpora-

tion be formed with a charter resembling that of Comsat, with the Government subscribing to half of that stock, the balance to be offered for public subscription in the security markets of the world. The amount to be raised, say \$200,000,000, would be used to begin construction of the first of the three plants. The cost of the plants, beyond the sum raised by subscription, would be financed by an international marketing of convertible debentures bearing no interest for the first few years while the plant is being built.

The plan provides other benefits. It will, in a very practical sense, force upon the Israel and Arab Governments the need for cooperation in order to, for example, allocate water and power produced by the plants. Moreover, the plan provides a tangible means of further demonstrating the desire of the United States to find peaceful solutions to areas of conflict.

Mr. President, a possible acronym and name for this international corporation would be MEND—Middle East Nuclear Desalting Corporation. I think this name would be particularly significant since the purpose of the company would be to mend the differences between these two great peoples of the Middle East and give them reason to live together in peace and harmony.

The distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Fulbright, has been kind enough to indicate consideration of early hearings on this matter. I am very grateful for his interest and concern.

(At this point, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia took the chair as Presiding Officer.)

ARCHIE MOORE SPEAKS OUT— LAUNCHES OPERATION GARDENER

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, in Hamilton, Ohio, there is published the Butler County American. Its masthead states that it is "Negro edited, speaking for rights of all—majorities and minorities."

In its August 19 issue, there is published an article entitled "Guide or Misguide, Archie Moore Points Way by Launching Operation Gardener."

At the head of the column there is an editor's note, which reads as follows:

Archie Moore, internationally known San Diegoan and retired light heavyweight boxing champion of the world, told friends yesterday he feels that "everybody must take a stand in this time of internal crisis. A man who stands neutral stands for nothing." He then wrote the following statement and submitted it to The San Diego Union, which is printing it verbatim.

Mr. President, I want to read a few excerpts from Mr. Moore's statement. They are so apropos and pertinent to the times that they are worthy of the deepest consideration by every one of us:

The devil is at work in America, and it is up to us to drive him out. Snipers and looters, white or black, deserve no mercy. Those who would profit from their brother's misfortunes deserve no mercy, and those who would set fellow Americans upon each other deserve no mercy.

I'll fight the man who calls me an "Uncle Tom." I have broken bread with heads of state, chatted with presidents and traveled

all over the world. I was born in a ghetto, but I refused to stay there. I am a Negro, and proud to be one. I am also an American, and I'm proud of that.

Mr. President, this is a ringing statement, apropos of the times, and bespeaks, in my opinion, the true thinking of the Negro in the United States as distinguished from the rabble rousers who have a greater love for foreign countries than they have for the land of their birth.

Mr. Moore further states:

The young people of today think they have a hard lot. They should have been around in the '30s when I was coming up in St. Louis. We had no way to go, but a lot of us made it. I became light heavyweight champion of the world. A neighbor kid down the block, Clark Terry, became one of the most famous jazz musicians in the world. There were doctors, lawyers and chiefs who come out of that ghetto. One of the top policemen in St. Louis came from our neighborhood.

Mr. President, that is a breath of wholesome, fresh air. In my judgment, it describes the honest thinking of the Negroes of our country who are devoted to the cause of the United States and who recognize that the United States has provided a more abundant life for the poorest Negro than is enjoyed by millions of people around the world.

I ask unanimous consent to have the complete article written by Mr. Moore printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GUIDE OR MISGUIDE: ARCHIE MOORE POINTS WAY BY LAUNCHING OPERATION GARDNER

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Archie Moore, internationally San Diegoan and retired light heavyweight boxing champion of the world, told friends yesterday he feels that "everybody must take a stand in this time of internal crisis. A man who stands neutral stands for nothing." He then wrote the following statement and submitted it to The San Diego Union, which is printing it verbatim.)

(By Archie Moore)

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We made it because we had a goal, and we were willing to work for it. Don't talk to me of your "guaranteed national income." Any fool knows that this is insanity. Do we bring those who worked to get ahead down to the level of those who never gave a damn? The world owes Nobody—black or white—a living. God helps the man who helps himself!

S 12448

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 30, 1967

Now then, don't get the idea that I didn't grow up hating the injustices of this world. I am a staunch advocate of the Negro revolution for the good of mankind. I've seen almost unbelievable progress made in the last handful of years. Do we want to become wild beasts bent only on revenge, looting and killing and laying America bare? Hate is bait, bait for the simple-minded.

Sure, I despised the whites who cheated me, but I used that feeling to make me push on. If you listen to the professional rabblerousers, adhere to this idea of giving up everything you've gained in order to revenge yourself for the wrongs that were done to you in the past—then you'd better watch your neighbor, because he'll be looting your house next. Law and order is the only edge we have. No man is an island.

Granted, the Negro still has a long way to go to gain a fair shake with the white man in this country. But believe this: if we resort to lawlessness, the only thing we can hope for is civil war, untold bloodshed, and the end of our dreams.

We have to have a meeting of qualified men of both races. Mind you, I said qualified men, not some punk kid, ranting the catch phrases put in his mouth by some paid hate-monger. There are forces in the world today, forces bent upon the destruction of America, your America and mine. And while we're on the subject, do you doubt for a minute that communism, world communism, isn't waiting with bated breath for the black and white Americans to turn on each other full force? Do you want a chance for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in the land of your birth, or do you want no chance at all under the Red heel?

AFRICA'S A GREAT PLACE TO VISIT

There are members of the black community who call for a separate nation within America. Well, I do not intend to give up one square inch of America. I'm not going to be told I must live in a restricted area. Isn't that what we've all been fighting to overcome? And then there is the element that calls for a return to Africa.

For my part, Africa is a great place to visit, but I wouldn't want to live there. If the Irishmen want to go back to the Emerald Isle, let them. If the Slavs want to return to the Iron Curtain area, OK by me. But I'm not going to go to any part of Africa to live. I'm proud of ancestry, and of the country that spawned my forefathers, but I'm not giving up my country. I fought all my life to give my children what I'm able to give them today; a chance for development as citizens in the greatest country in the world.

I do not for a moment think that any truly responsible Negro wants anarchy. I don't think you'll find intelligent—no, let's rephrase that—mature Negroes running wild in the streets or sniping at total strangers. God made the white man as well as the black. True, we haven't acted as brothers in the past, but we are brothers. If we're to be so many Cains and Abels, that's our choice. We can't blame God for it.

TEACH THAT "ANY BOY CAN"

Something must be done to reach the Negroes and the whites in the ghettos of this country, and I propose to do something.

As a matter of plain fact, I have been doing something for the past several years. I have been running a program which I call the ABC—Any Boy Can. By teaching our youth, black, white, yellow and red, what dignity is, what self respect is, what honor is, I have been able to obliterate juvenile delinquency in several areas.

I would now expand my program, change scope. If any boy can, surely any man can. I want to take teams of qualified people, top men in their fields, to the troubled areas of our cities. I know that the people who participated in the recent riots, who are par-

ticipating and who will participate, are misguided rather than mad.

If some bigot can misguide, then I can guide. I've spent too much of my life building what I've got to put it to torch just to satisfy some ancient hatred of a man who beat my grandfather. Those men are long dead. Do we have to choke what could be a beautiful garden with weeds of hate? I say No! And I stand ready to start "Operation Gardener." I invite the respected Negro leaders of our country to join me.

UPSTREAM WATERSHED JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, we have in the Senate a newly created subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary. This subcommittee was formed to examine into the separation of powers among the three branches of our Government. The new subcommittee has of recent days been holding hearings on the jurisdiction question of project work plan approval under the upstream watershed program.

One of the members of this subcommittee is the distinguished Senator from my neighboring State, Nebraska [Mr. Hruska]. On August 21, Senator HRUSKA addressed the Northern Plains Area meeting of the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts. He used the occasion to report on what he had learned at the hearing held by our new subcommittee.

I think other Members of the Senate will find interest in his report. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD extracts from the remarks of our Nebraska colleague on that occasion.

There being no objection, the extracts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXTRACTS FROM THE REMARKS OF SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, AREA V, NORTHERN PLAINS AREA, OMAHA, NEBR., AUGUST 21, 1967

The subject I would like to discuss with you tonight might well be comic were the consequences not measured in human lives and millions of dollars in property damage.

We might all get a jolly laugh at the absurdity of a Mexican standoff between the Congress of the United States and the President of the United States.

We might find amusement in the fact that a lively debate can be constructed between the same man—Senator Lyndon B. Johnson and President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Instead the subject is a serious one. It has to do with the President's refusal to proceed with the development and construction of ten watershed projects, all of which have been proposed to the Congress by the Department of Agriculture, all of which have high benefit-cost ratios, all of which are assured of adequate funding.

Why has the President ordered the Bureau of the Budget to freeze funds for these projects? He maintains that the system under which the Senate and House committees for the past 13 years have been approving such projects is unconstitutional, that they "dilute and diminish the authority and powers of the President. . . . I do not want the Legislative (Branch) through two committees—to encroach upon the responsibilities of the Presidency."

This assertion by the President led Congressman Bill Cramer of Florida to comment, "For Johnson to accuse Congress of trying to usurp his powers is like accusing a herd of steers of trying to take over his spread."

Many of us in the Congress—I think I can safely say most of us—reject the President's reasoning. Our position is that the Congress can, if it chooses, delegate its functions to its appropriate committees. It does so every day and so long as the action has the approval of the Congress itself, it really is not the business of the Executive Branch.

So that—somewhat oversimplified—is what the contest is all about.

It happens that two of these frozen projects—Papillon Creek on which Milton Fricke and his associates have labored for so long, and an equally needed project on Clatonia Creek—are in Nebraska. So I would be intensely interested in this subject even if I were not a member of the Senate Subcommittee which handles the appropriations bills for the Department of Agriculture. And I would be further interested because I am a member of a newly created subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee which was formed to examine this very problem of the separation of powers among the three branches of our government.

This subcommittee, chaired by Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina and composed on the Democratic side of Senators John McClellan of Arkansas and Quentin Burdick of North Dakota and on the Republican side of Senator Dirksen and myself, has already held a number of hearings on this particular contest between the Executive and Legislative Branches.

Before I discuss those hearings and the prospects for the future, let me develop the historical perspective of the controversy and then point out some possible solutions.

To many of you this will be old hat and I seek your indulgence. But I think even those of you who have lived with this program since its inception may find the recital instructive.

Let's go back to 1953. The date is February 13. A Senator named Lyndon Johnson, speaking of the need for federal assistance in the area of small watershed projects, said this:

"At present there is no authority for direct local-federal cooperation on flood prevention programs in small upstream watershed areas. I introduce for appropriate reference a bill which is designed to close that gap. It is similar to legislation sponsored in the House of Representatives by my good friend, the Honorable W. R. Poage."

That, of course, was the bill that later became Public Law 566, the Small Watershed Act of 1954. Let's take a look at Section 5 of Senator Lyndon Johnson's bill:

"Before such installation involving federal aid is commenced, the Secretary of Agriculture shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justification therefor, to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate for their consideration. Unless either committee by resolution disapproves of the plan, the Secretary may proceed with participation in the installation of works of improvement."

That, ladies and gentlemen, is the so-called "committee veto," about which you have heard so much. It was written into his bill, S. 877, by Senator Johnson in 1953 and today is denounced by President Johnson as unconstitutional and an invasion of the powers of the Presidency.

Well, you say, perhaps that was just some "bolterplate" language that the bill drafter stuck in and perhaps Senator Johnson overlooked it. Let's take a closer look.

Since the Senate and House versions of the Johnson and Poage bills differed, there was a conference committee. The conferees approved language which required the submission of watershed plans to the Congress 45 days before construction began and barred appropriations for these projects without approval of the appropriate committees in each house—Agriculture committees for the smaller projects, Public Works for the larger ones.